THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI .-- No. 57.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

GREAT CONVENTION.

THE SCENES IN THE CITY THIS MORNING.

Opinions of the Demonstration Last Night.

GOSSIP OF THE SALONS

Doings of the Committees.

THE PROBABLE PLATFORM.

The Impartial Suffrage Question.

CONGRESSIONAL PLAN TO BE SUSTAINED.

PROCEEDINGS TO-DAY.

More Resolutions.

NEW COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

Appeal of the Southern Loyalists to the People of the United States in Full.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

A Flood of Glory and a Blaze of Light. It is but once or twice in a lifetime that a person is gratified with the sight of such a scene as was presented by the streets of Philadelphia last evening. The sun had scarcely set ere the entire population of the city appeared to have turned out en masse into Chesnut street, and to be bent in one common direction. As you journeyed towards Broad the crowd became denser and denser, until, in the neighborhood of the Continental and Girard, it blocked up the street from curb to curb, as well as the sidewalks. From this point up to Broad there were but iew bare spots to be seen. One would have thought that there was to be a speaker from every window and balcony of the crowded

But it Chesnut street was crowded, Broad street was packed, jammed, filled to overdowing with humanity. The crowd on this broad thoroughfare extended all the way from Spring Garden street to far below Walnut. At 8 o'clock so densely packed was the immediate neighborhood of the League House, that it would seem to have been utterly impossible to get half-adozen more men within a square of the place. And yet, after this, the various Ward processions, the "Boys in Blue," the "National Union Club," the "Republican Invincibles," and the "German Republican Club" arrived by thousands and found standing room.

The Scene at the League House, even before the arrival of any part of the procession, was exceedingly animated; and when the glare of ten thousand lanterns was added. it was one that beggared all attempts at descrip-

The police on duty in the nighborhood of the League House numbered full three hundred, and even then the Lieutenant was overheard inquiring where he could find two or three men who were not on other pressing duty.

In front of the entrance to the League House was seated Herr Herrmann, at the head of his famous Satterlee Band, discoursing at times the National airs for the editication of the multitude. The multitude would have been glad to render themselves somewhat more comfortable by making a raid on the space occupied by the band, were it not for the interposition of a cordon of policemen, one hundred strong, who kept them within their proper bounds. When the delegates to both branches of the Convention arrived in procession from National Hall, a few minutes after 8 o'clock, they were marshalled into the space in front of the police; and then the assemblage was complete and

And this vast, surging multitude, the like of which, in point of numbers and enthusiasm, has not been seen in Philadelphia for years past, was remarkably good-nature i. They waited long and patiently for the speakers to appear, amusing themselves the while by cheering for anything and anybody that was uppermost in their minds, by straining back their necks to get a view of the rockets which every now and then traced their flery course through the darkness above, and by demanding at the end of every alternate minute, the presence of "Old Ben Butler."

Shortly after the various delegations were in place, Charles Gibbons, Esq., the President of the Union League Club of Philadelphia, appeared on the main stand, and announced as the presiding officer over the vast assemblage the Hon. Morton McMichael. At this the multitude gave vent to their satisfaction in a prolonged shout of welcome. When this had partially subsided, some one in the crowd cried out.

"Is there any Mayor in Philadelphia ?" The cry was followed by a shout of laughter. and taken up at once on all sides, "Where's the

Mayor?" "Where's the Mayor?" shouted men. women, and children.

Thereupon his Honor stepped forward and made his most graceful bow, exclaiming as he did so:- "Gentlemen, I am here!"

Again the welkin rang with a shout of satisfaction; again his Hopor bowed; and again, this time reversing his words, so that they savored of a Scriptural twang, he exclaimed: - "Yes, gentiemen, bere am I!"

Through the courtesy of Mr. Secretary Seward, the world has already learned that Mayor McMichael went fishing last week, in company with Mr. Theodore Tilton, of the Independent, That fishing excursion was a lucky hit for his Honor. It has rendered his

"One of the few, the immortal names,

We give on our inside pages a detailed account of the proceedings at all the stands last evening, including the speeches of Generals Butler, Schenck, and others of the most gifted orators of the nation. They will all well repay

Notwithstanding the multitudes that were on the streets last evening,

The Scenes About the Hotels were no less animated than on the pravious evenings. The various committees appointed by the Southern Convention were still in session, and much speculation was current respecting their probable action.

It was generally conceded, as we announced in our fifth edition of yesterday, that the friends of unconditional suffrage would find themselves in the minority in the Convention. A large majority of the delegates were heartily in tayor of the measure when they first arrived in town. But since then the anti-suffrage men of the Northern and Border States had been so earnestly at work, that they stood a good chance of carrying the day in the end. A majority of the Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri delegations are fully commatted against placing the ballot in the bands of the negro at the present time, their only forcible argument being that it would cause the deteat of the anti-Administration party in the coming elections. A majority of the delegatious from Alabama and Arkansas have also yielded to this election pressure, and with this accession to their forces, it is almost certain that the anti-suffrage men will triumph. The result would have been entirely different if Philadelphia had not been crowded, during the sittings of the Convention, with positicians from every quarter of the North.

With the few to whom was revealed the domes of

The Committee on Resolutions. this probability of the defeat of negro suffrage in the Convention was rendered almost certain. The first session of the Committee was held on Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock, and lasted until nearly midnight of the same day.

Nothing was accomplished at this meeting, except to ascertain the fact that an agreement on the part of the Committee was altogether out of the question. Yesterday morning, at nine clock, the committee reassembled, and remamed in session until half-past two o'clock in the atternoon, with a like result. Last evening at half-past seven the Commutee held another meeting, which ultimately resulted in a

Governor Fletcher, of Missouri, was the prinipai spokesman of the anti-suffrage members; while Governor Hamilton, of Texas, led the On the side of Hamilton were other side. arrayed Mr. Griffin, of Alabama; Captain Fryant, of Georgia; Mr. Hill, of Virginia; Mr. Durant, of Louisiana; and Dr. Boyce, of the District of Columbia.

The Hon. A. H. Jones, of North Carolina, and Colonel O. B. Hart, of Florida, whose final e ion had previously been involved in some goubt, by this time were understood to be placing the ballot in the hands of the egro. All the other members of the Committee. nine in number, were on the same side of the question, and determined upon yielding nothing to their adversaries. After the matters before the Committee had received a rather stormy discussion. Governor Hamilton and Mr. Griffin finding that it was utterly impossible for them to agree with the majority, bundled up their papers and left the committee-room at 10 o'clock

Governor Hamilton then commenced the preparation of a report embodying the views of the pinority, while the majority were left to perfect their own resolutions as best suited themselves. It is barely possible that the tide may yet turn in favor of negro suffrage, but with the present odds against it, its defeat in the Convention is assured, whether the vote is taken by States, by Congressional districts, or by del gates.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF TO-DAY. The Convention was called to order at 10:40

A. M., with ex-Attorney-General Speed, the President, in the Chair.

The Rev. Dr. Nadal, Chaplain of the Convention,

delivered the following Prayer.

Almighty God, our heavenly Father, we are Thy people and the sheep of Thy pasturage. Thou art the Ruler of the universe, as Thou artitle Creator of all tongs. We magnify Thy greatness for Thy goodness towards the children of men. We are here gathered to dehoers e upon the affairs of tac and now we need special Divine guidance Lead us with wisdom from on high, full of goodness and mercy. We biess Thee that we who were not a people have been made a people, and a great people We thank Thee, especially, for the history which we have been enabled to make in the past two years. We thank Thee that the Rebellion has been laid low dust, and pray there it may remain. We pray Thee that the Presiden of the United States may be blessed with Thy spirit, and be led into harmony

with the toyal men of the nation.

We ask Thy blersing upon the thousands who have had their bely yed massacred in the bloody contest. We now, O Lord, commit our nation into Thy hands; we pray that the victories won may not be lost by legislative acts; we pray Thee to reward abundantly with great prosperity all who have suitered among the rocks of the mountains, forced into miding by the strong hand of Rebel power; we pray Thy blessing upon our deliberations, in the name of our Lord and Saviour. Amen.

Communications from Various Sources Read. A communication was presented from the Conti-nental Hotel, signed by Governor Fairchild, or Wis-consin, cordially sympathizing with the Convention

A communication from Syracuse, N. Y., sympa-thizing with the Convention in its having a new persecution. by Andrew Johnson's policy being substituted for the Rebeilion of the Southern States. Committees Appointed.

A committee of five was appointed to meet the contingent expenses of the Convention.

A resolution to appoint a committee of five to draft an address to the Southers people was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Bincham, of Alabama, moved that the United States havins, it is alleged been defrauded of the value of cotton seizures, with the knowledge, it is said, of the former Secretary of the Treasury, an investigation be demanded.

The resolution was referred.

General Hammond, Chairman of the committee rece, then tendered declared the resolutions of welcome are worthy of this great city and loyal people,
then which no higher praise could be given. It was
worthy of the city that, throughout the entire var,
had given its treasures and its people by thousands The Committe leadered the heartfelt thanks of

the Convention to the municipal authorities for the her ors come them.

Mr C. W. Butts, of Virginia, moved that the votes upon resolutions should be taken by States, according to its apportionment in the House of Re-

presents ves.

Hop. John Minor Botts, temporary Chairman, suggested that the address to be presented should be read, and it no objection existed it should be adouted upanimously. If any objection occurred, the voting thereupon should be suspended until the manner of adoption was agreed upon.

This statement gave great satisfaction to the delegates of the Companion.

gates of the Convention
Hen. John A. J. Creswell, of Marvland, Chairman of the Committee on Address and author of the

address, then said:—
"I herewith present the address adopted unanmously by the Committee on Address" (Applause)
Mr. Creswell, at the request of the Chairman, then ascended the platfo m, and proceeded to read the following address, during which he was repeatedly interrupted by the most vocaterous applause:-

THE APPEAL

Of the Loyal Men of the South to their Fellow-Citizens of the United States.

The representatives of eight millions of American citizens appeal for protection and justice to their friends and brothers in the States that have been spaced the cracities of Rebellion, and the direct be rors of civil war. Here on the spot where freedom was proffered and hieded by the fathers of the Republic we implore your help against a represented oppression, whose sole object is to remit the control of our destinies to the contrivers of the Rebellion after they have been varquished in bonorable battle—thus at once to punish is for our devot on to our country, and to intrench themselves in the official fortifications of the Government.

Others have readed the thrilling story of our wrongs from reading and observation. We come before you as unchallenged witnesses, and speak from personal i now-ledge oursad experience. If you fall us, we are more utterly deserted and betrayed than if the contest of arms had been decided against us; for in that case even victorious slavery would have found profit in the speedy partion of those who had been among its bravest foes.

Inexpected perid vin the highest piac of the Government, accidentally filled by one who adds cruety to ingratitude and forgives the guilty as he prosorthos the innocent has a innuated the almost extinguished revenge of the ocean conspirators; and now the Mebels who offered to vield every him to save their own lives are seeking to consign us to bloody graves.

Where we expected a henefactor we find a pissecutor. Having lost our champion we return to you, who can make Fresi et a and number traiters. The representatives or eight millions of American citi

laying lost our chempion we return to you, who can take Fres! et and unish traitors Our less Fone, under God. is in the unity and firmness if the States that elected Abraham Linco n and descated efferent Paris. Jefferson Davis

The best statement of our case is the appalling yet unconstious concession of Andrew Johnson who, in savage hatred or his own record proclaims his parpose to cothe our millions of that ore with the power to impoverish and degrade each trailions of loval men.

Our wrong has all in the control of the cont

Our wrongs been alike upon all races, and our tyrants, inchecked by you will award the same fate to white had block.

We can remain as we are only as inferiors and yethms. We may fly from our homes; but we should tear to trust our fare with those who giver degouncing and de eating treason refused to right those who had bravely Till we are wholly rescued there is neither peace for

Tall we are wholly rescued there is neither peace for you nor prosperity for us.

We cannot better define at once our wrongs and our wants than by declaring that since Andrew Johnson aminated with his early standerers and our constant the carrier of the stand has been faid heavily a on every carnest toyalist in the South History, the just judgment of the Present and the certain confirmation of the Future, invite and command us to dec are:

int after rejecting his own remedies for restoring the Union he has resorted to the weapons of traitors to bruse and beat down patriots.

the Union he has resorted to the weapons of traitors to bruise and beat down partiets.

That, after declaring that none but the lova' should govern the reconstructed South he has practised upon the maxim that none but traitors Snail rule.

That, white in the borth he has removed conscientious men from once and filled many of the vacancies with the sympathizers of treason in the south he has renoved the proved and trusted partiet, and selected the equally proved and convicted traitor.

That, after brave men who had fought for the old fing have been nominated for positions their names have ave been nominated for positions their names have een recalled and avowed Rebess substituted. That every original Culonis in the Son h who stands ast to andrew Johnson's governants from 1861 to 1865

cason. That, while refusing to punish one single conspicuous

traitor, though thousands had carned the penalty of death more than a thousand of devoted Union critizens have been murdered in co.d. brood since the surrender of Lee, and in no case have their assassins been brought That he has pardoned some of the worst of the Rebel

criminals North and South, including some who have taken human life under circumstances of unpara lelec-

while denouncing and fettering the operations That, while denouncing and fettering the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau, ac, with a sull knowledge of the insehood, has charged that the mack men are lazy and rebestions, and has concealed the suct that more whites than blacks have been protected and set by that noble organization; and that white declaring that it was corruptly managed and expensive to the dover, ment, he has cominved at a system of profligacy in the use of the public patronage and public money wholly without a parallel, save when the traitors bankruped the breasury, and sought to disorganize and sea for the sumy and the navy only to make it more easy to capture and destroy the Government.

That, while declaring against the injustice of leaving eleven States unrepresent ed. he has lequed to authorize the libera plan of orgress, Simply because it recognizes the loval majority, and refuses to perpetuate the traitor minority.

That it every State south of Mason, and Divorde liberal.

That in every State south of Mason and Dixon's line.

Inst in every State south of Mason and Dixon's line, his 'policy' has wrought the most deplorable couse-quences, social, moral, and political.

It has emboldened returned Rebels to threaten civil war in Maryland, Missouri, west Virginia, and Tennessee, unless the patriots who saved and scaled these S ates to the old hag surrender before their arrogant demands. It has corrupted high State officials, elected by Union

men and sworn to eni ree the laws against returne.

Rebels, and made them the mere instruments of the
authors of the Rebellion. it has encouraged a new alienation between the sec-libns, and by impeding emigration to the South has exected formidable barriers against free and friendly intercourse with our countrymen in the North and the

West.

It has allowed the Rebe' soldiery to persocute the teachers of the colored schools, and to burn the churches in which the treedmen have worshipped the living God.

has asystem so barbarous should have culminated in the frightfur riot at Mounpais, and the still more appalling massacre at New Or cans was as natural as that a bloody war should flow from the teachings or John C. Calhour and Jefferson I avis.

Andrew Johnson is responsible for all these unspeakable crimes and crue ties. As he provoked, so he justifies and apparads them.

Sending his agents and emissaries into this refined and parriotic metropo is, to insist upon making his reck ess.

Sending his agents and emissaries into this refined and particle metropo is, to insist upon making his reck ess po key a test upon a 4 hristian people he formed that the profession extended to the lath of August Convention in Philadelphia was not only denied to the free people of New Orleans on the 36th of July. When they assembled to discuss how best to protect themselves, but denied amidst the slaughter of hundreds of innocent men. No page in the record of his recent outrages upon human justice and Constitutional law is more revo ting, then that which convicts him of refusing to arrest the preparations for that savage carnival and not only of refusing to punish its authors, out of toiling to throw the guilty responsibility upon the unoffending and innocent freedmen.

preparations for that savage carnival and not only of reitsing to punish its authors, out of toiling to throw the autity responsibility upon the unoffending and innocent freedmen.

The immunited iteract that stood ready to crush his own people in Tennessee when they were struggling to maintan a government erected by himself against his and their traitor persecutors, was even more eager to illustrate his savage polley by ciothing with the most despotic power the impenitentiand revengend Rebes of New Or cans.

Activities and the impenitentiand revengend Rebes of New Or cans.

Activities and the savage polley by ciothing with the most despotic power the impenitentiand revengend Rebes of New Or cans.

Activities and the savage of the save Virginia, Marviand, and Delsware, Tennessee, West Virginia, Marviand, and the switch the fathers of the Republican principles—principles which the fathers of the Republican principles—principles which the fathers of the Republican government: and by the blessing of God these states will seen range themselves in line with the former free states, and Blustrate the wisdom and beneficence of the great charler of American liberty by their increasing population, wealth and prosperity.

It he remaining ten States, the seeds of olivarchy panted in the Constitutions by its slavery features have grown to be a monster power. Recognition thus wrunt, from the reluctant transers of that great instrument enabled these states to intrench themselves behind the perverted doctrine of State rights and sheatered by a claim of constitutional obligation to maintain slavery in the States, presented to the American Government the alternative of cligarchy with subtre design, its history, for eighty years is repeted with marviallelet injuries, and usurpations. It developed only the agricultural localities—geographicality distinct from the free labor localities

fo remain inactive and unproductive, on the mineral, manufacturing, and immore localities—comprising two this as of the whole worth, in square miles, and real researched weath which with y because these localities were sgrioul urally too poor for slave labor.

Condenned them to auriculture, on this unagricultural territory and consigned them to uswilling unformed and poverty—by denying capital and strangling energy set.

It is pet of the capital energy, will, and skill of the res Succes from the tree-labor localities by usualticated intolerance and provention—thus standing the approaches to their slave domain against Democra.

Statute books crossed under despotic laws assists unlawful and insurrectionary absembles; simed at the constitutional guarantees of treivances.

It pro-cribed democratic literature as mecodiary.

It multified the constitutional guarantees of treelow of speec, and the press.

It pro-cribed democratic literature as mecodiary.

It multified the constitutional guarantees of treelow of speec, and the press.

It is an immunities the other States of the "priviler of the best interests of the States themselves.

Alarmed at the propress of democracy, in the tace of every discouragement, at last it sought immunity by secession and war.

The heart sickens with the contemplation of the four years that followed—orded loans, impressments, conscriptions wish bloodbound and bayoset, murder of aged Union of these but had been since aid aside the impress of the conscription of their sons. It supports that deld by the conscription of their sons. It supports that deal by the conscription of their sons to support children and srandchildren-reduced from counter, or theories of the since aid aside the impression of the state of the since aid aside the impression of the since aid aside the impression of their sons. It supports that the support children and strategies of horders.

It is also that the support of the sons to support children and strategies of horders. It is also that the support of the su

fraction.
Our confidence in the overruling providence of God rompts the prediction and intensities the belief that then this warning is sufficiently taught to these missuaded and reckless men, the liberates millions of the belief that the belief that the state of the second translation of the second tra chies which may be necessary to adjust

chies which may be necessary to adjust and settle this mighty controversy in the spirit of the most enlarged and Christian philanthropy.

R. O. Sidner of Mississippi John H. Atkinson, of West Virginia.

John H. Atkinson, of West Virginia.

John A. Atkinson, of Delaware.

A. W. Hawkins, of Tennessee,

SAMUEL KNON, of Missouri.

WEIGHT R. FISS of Louisiana.

MILTON J. SAFFOLD of Alabama.

PHLIP FRASER, of Florida. PRILIP FRASER, OF VIORIDA.

D. R. GOODLOE, Of North Carolina.

D. C. FORREY Of District of Column John A. J. Creawell of Maryland G. W. Ashburn, or Georgia. [Continued in our next edition.]

THE GREAT TROTTING MATCH.

"Dexter" the Winner in Three Straight Heats-His Owner Shot Dead by His Mistress.

CHICAGO. September 5.—The great trotring match for a purse of \$4000 to best horse and second best, mile heats, best three in live, to harness, came off at Driving Park this afternoon, and was witnessed by at least 6000

Major-General Meade made his appearance upon the judges' stand, and was vociferously cheered, a compliment that was acknowledged by the General in a brief and very clever speech, The attendance would undoubtedly have been much larger but for the fact that George Trusseil, principal owner of Dexter, was shot by his mistress last night, and a rumor had been

rite that the race would be postponed. Butler had been entered for this race, but was withdrawn for the purpose of reserving his for next Saturday, when Dexter, Patchen, Jr., and himselt will go to saddle for a liberal purse; amount not yet announced.

Yesterday's rain left the track a tride neavy. certainly not more than two or three second Patchen drew the pole, and an even start was

effected on the first trial. At the quarter pole Dexter went off his feet, and Patchen put two good lengths between them. Dexter instantly recovered himself, and made a beautiful burst, lapping Patchen at the second quarter, putting in at the last quarter, and

ming in at the score three lengths ahead. Time, The spectators bissed when the time announced, being greatly disappointed. In the second heat Dexter took the lead, and kept it all the way around, making a splendid dash during the home stretch, and coming in a dozen lengths ahead of Patchen. Time, 1:242. The third heat was much like the second Dexter, a tength behind at the start, quickly

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Tin e, 2.28.

Patchen, and came in eight

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Ludlow John Colwin was convicted or a charge of assault and battery upon William Judd, a mere child. Georre Kutz. John Schuler, Gottleib Young, and Christopher White were charged with committing an assault and battery upon Antoine!Keminert.

It was a row that occurred between the members on a cerman society, called the "Night Templars". The hall in which this society met was owned by Kemmert, below was a lager beer saloon, kept by the same man, from which the society was supplied with drink. It seems that the Secretary and some other members engaged another, below Third and other memoers engaged another hal on Third and Brown streets, without reporting to the President.

On the night of the 3d of July they went to the hall in which the Society had met, and proceeded to pull down the property for removal. The President objected and interfered. A fight ensued, in which the President was hurt and the property

The defendants were also charged with larceny in attempting to take away the property, and of mali-cious muchlef in breaking it. On trial.

-The Glasgow authorities propose to expend £1,250,000 in buying up the worst parts of the city and improving it,

THIRD EDITION

STEPHEN ARNOLD DOUGLAS

IN MEMORIAM.

MONUMENT TO THE "LITTLE GIANT

Laying the Corner-Stone.

A CRAND MILITARY AND

CIVIC PROCESSION. Masonic Knights Templar and

PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND HIS CABINET PRESENT.

Chicago Zouaves.

The Ceremonies To-day.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[DERCIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENTKO TELEGRAPH.] First Despatch.

Chicago, September 6 .- At an early boor this morning our streets were alive with people seeking positions to witness the parade. The civic and military bodies are forming here and there. and bands are playing in all directions. The street in front of the Sherman House is crowded with people, all anxious to get a glimpse of the President and party.

At the reception last night at the Sherman House, when Grant was introduced the enthusasm was unbounded, and Farragut met with the -ame honors. The crowd in front of the botel, which was brilliantly tlluminated, was fully equal to that in sront of the Continental, when Mr. Johnson addressed the citizens of Philadelphia. The noise and excitement were so great last night that the speakers could not be heard. Many persons were injured in the crowd, and any number of women fainted. The Knights Templar of the Free Masons, dressed in full suits of black, with three cor nered military caps, and white leathers, and white leather bands and belts, are the observed or all observers this morning, and will, with the 'nicago Zouaves, be the Feature of the proce sion. Thousands are wending their way to College Grove to secure places to witness the corner stone laying.

The following-named gentlemen (Committee of Reception), accompany the President and Cabanet to College Grove Cemetery:-

Lieutenant-Governor: Lyman Trumbul, Senator: Richard Yates, U. S. Senator: John Senator; Richard Yates, U. S. Senator; John Wentworth, M. C., E. B. Wasaburne, M. C., E. C. Ingersoil, M. C., H. P. H. Bromwell, M. C., L. W. Ross,
M. C., S. S. Marekall, M. C., A. J. Kuykendail, M.
C., J. F. Farnsworth, M. C., A. C. Harding, M. C.,
B. C. Cook, M. C., S. M. Cullom, M. C., An hony
inerition, M. C., A. C. Hesing, P. H. Smith, E.q.,
I. J. Munn, Charles Randelph, Cinton Briggs,
Henry Greene-awn, General Osborn, Judge Tue-nas
Drummond, J. H. Wood worth, C. N. do den, E., B.
McCagg, Esq. W. H. Brown, Jehog Baker, M. C. S.
W. Mou-ton, M. C., Hon Leonard Sweat, Hon. I
N. Arnold, L. D. Boone, Hon. J. Y. Scammon, J.
C. Dore, Judge E. Van Buren, M. C. Stearns, M. D.
Orden, Esq., E. D. Taylor, Esq., D. Kreigh, H. D.
Colvin, Bon. J. B. Rice, General Maun.

Trustees of Douglas Monument Association—Prot.
J. C. Burrooyhs, Mon Julian Romsey, J. R. Jones,
Hou, F. C. Sherman, C. G. Wicker, Colonel R. M.
Hough.

EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cable

A Prussian Army for the Rhine Frontier-Th Hesse-Darmstadt Peace Treaty and Prussian Gain-Italy and Austria in Peaceful Conference-The Reinforcements

for Canada-The Markets and Marine Reports, Etc. Etc. Etc.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, September 4.-The British troops which have been ordered as reinforcements to the army in Canada are to be armed with breech-loading rifles.

An Army for the Rhine Frontier. Berlin, September 4 .- A Prussian army corps numbering sixty thousand men, has been ordered to the Rhine frontier.

* Wanting the "Dunderberg." The Prussian Government, I am informed, already in treaty for the purchase of the American iron-clad war-vessel, the Dunderberg, now being completed at New York.

Peace with Hesse-Darmstadt. Prussia signed a treaty of peace with Hesse-Darmstadt on the 3d of September. The Govvernment has secured the cession of some of the northern portion of hesse. Hesse has also to pay three millions of florins as war expenses.

Homburg to Prussia. The town of Homburg, in the province of Upper Hesse, situate on the river Ohm, north-east from Glessen is also given to Prussia by the Hesse-Darmstadt treaty Ministerial Changes.

Baron Werther is named Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Prussia.

Count Gothez, Prussian Envoy in Paris, is to represent King William at the Court of Vienna. AUSTRIA.

Change of Minister in Paris. VIENNA, September 4.—Prince Metternich, Austrian Minister at the Court of France, has been recalled. His successor has not been ITALY.

An Italo-Austrian Conference. London, September 5-Evening. The first official conference for the establishment of peace between Italy and Austria was held at Vienna on the 3d inst. The draft of some of the articles of the treaty was signed, and the arrangements for the transfer of Venetia between Austria and France to Italy, and the evacuation of the Quadrilateral by the Austrians, are in progress.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence. LONDON, September 5-Evening -Consols were quoted at the close at 80; for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES. The closing prices for American securities are as follows:—United States Five-twenties 73. Erie Railway shares, 46;. Illinois Central shares, 79;. Liverpool, September 5—Evening.—The cotton market is duil, and prices have declined a quarter of a penny per pound. The sales to-day were 8000 bales. Midding uplands are quotes: 13d, per pound. The breadstuff market is firmer.

The tallow market is active, but prices are without change.

From Nashville. NASHVILLE, September 5 .- There were two new cases of cholera reported to the Board of Health in the twenty-four hours ending at 7 P.

M. to-day, and no death. A fire occurred this evening at the house of Orr & Brothers. The stock, consisting mostly of liquors, is a total loss. The fire communicated to the adjoining buildings occupied by Wing & Co., grocers, and to the stables of the Nashville Transfer Company, both of which were destroyed. The en tire loss is \$100,000, on which there is an insur-

Fire in Providence.

ance of \$40,000.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., September 6.-The Union Worsted Works, formerly known as Schroder's print works, in Smithfield, five miles from this city, were destroyed by fire early this morning. They were owned by William F. and Frederick C. Sayles. The loss is \$140,000, with an insurance of \$80,000. The fire was caused by the ignition of some napths.

From Detroit.

DEFROIT, September 6. - The Democratic State Convention assembled in this city has endorsed the nominations for State others made yesterday by the National Union Convention, and has recommended the Democracy of Michigan to co-operate with the supporters of said National

From Portland.

PORTLAND, September 6. - The steamer Regualor, white going out of the harbor last night, ran on a rock near Portland Light. She returned to-day, half full of water.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, I Thursday, September 6, 1866.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, and prices were unsettled and drooping. In Government bonds there was rather more doing. New 5-20s sold at 108), a decline of 1; 6s of 1881 at 1112, a slight decline; 10-40s at 98i. no change; and 7.30s at 105i@106i for June and August, a decline of 1. City loans were unchanged. The new issue sold at 99%.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 56%, a slight decline on the closing price last evening; and Pennsylvania Radroad 57%, no change; 1204 was bid forCamden and Amboy: 60 for Norristown; 58 for Minehill; 40 for North Pennsylvania; 64% for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; 33 for Philadelphia and Erie; 45h for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was very little movement. Chesnut and Walnut sold at 54. 884 was bid for Second and Third; 45 for Fifth and Sixth; 60 for Tenth and Eleventh; 21 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 68 for West Philadelphia; 184 tor Hestonville; 274 for Girard College; and 41 for Union.

Bank shares were tirmly held at full prices. Union sold at 65. 226 was bid for North America; 961 for Seventh National; 55 for Commer cial; 32 for Mechanics'; 55 for Penn Township; 58 for Girard; 90 for Western: 311 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 67 for City; 414 for Consolidation; 55 for Commonwealth; 65 for Corn Exchange; and 123 for Central.

Canal shares were also firm'y held. Delaware Division sold at 57, an advance of 1, and Lehigh Navigation at 60, no change. 28] was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, 361 for preferred do., 118 for Morris Canal preferred, and 184 for Susquehanna Canal. Quotations of Gold-10% A. M., 146; 11 A. M.,

1462; 12 M., 1452; 1 P. M., 1452. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD \$8000 US 68 '81 reg. 1111 51000 City 68 new . . . 99 200 sh Ches & WalR 54 57 sh do. lots 55 54 200 sh Del Div. . lots 57 103 sh Pa R . . . lots 57 5 sh Darby R R . . 12 -Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of

tes:—
Jupe, 1864. 141
July, 1864. 141
August, 1864. 184
October, 1864. 12
Dec., 1884. 111
May, 1865. 91
August, 1865. 91 June, July,

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, September 6.-There is more doing in Seeds, and several lots of Cloverseed sold at \$6 50@7 50. 1500 bush. Fraxseed brought 83 90, an advance of 16 cents P bush. There is more demand for Timothy, and 600 bush. sold at 83 50@4. There is but little Quereitron Bark here, and No. 4 is

still held at \$35 W ton. Cotton is rather quiet. Small sa'es of middling Uplands at 35 cents, and New Orleans at 35@35% cents. The Frour Market is dull there being no demand except for the supply of the home consumers. About 600 barrels changed hands cheffy North vestern extra family at \$11@15.50; and Femssytvania and Ohio do do. at \$1.50@15.50 including some tancy at \$14@16. Rye Flour is inactive, with small sales at \$5.75. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.